BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863. NO. 234.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—The firing this afternoon has been slow, the fleet not participating. The land batteries only firing at Sumter, which holds out gallantly. But little additional damage has been done. The garrison are in good spirits.

Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer is here and will enter upon duty to-morrow as second in command to Beauregard.

Most of the non-combatants have left the city.

The enemy have not pushed their works towards Wagner during the last four days, but are strengthening their present position. Their Sharpshooters are very active.

No casualties on our side in the action with the Monitors yesterday.

From Charleston—Heavy Firing—Result not Known.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—Last night at 11 o'clock the Monitors approached close to Sumter and opened a terrific fire of shot and shell against her, and, for a time, the impression prevailed that the enemy were about to try to pass the obstructions. All our Sullivan Island batteries, including Moultrie and battery Gregg at Cumming's Point opened upon the Monitors, and the roar of heavy cannonance was kept up incessantly till day-light. The firing was the loudest ever heard here, and startled the entire city.

Later from Charleston

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—Very little firing to-day and Sumter comparatively quiet. Our accounts of effects of enemy's heavy attack on Sumter last night exhibit an insignificant result. Twelve men in the fort were wounded. On Morris Island no new incidents. Operations today were chiefly confined to firing of sharpshooters on both sides.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—Passengers by the Fredericksburg train report heavy firing this morning in the direction of Port Royal, doubtless caused by an attempt of the Yankees to recapture the gunboats *Relinnce* and *Satalite*.

Commotion among the Yankees in Stafford yesterday is supposed to have been caused by a movement of artillery towards Port Royal.

Not a syllable from the army of Northern Virginia.

At auction sale of bonds and stocks to-day, prices were generally lower, except Confederate bonds. Most offerings were withdrawn. Demand for cotton interest bonds increasing.

Robert J. Shaw, Esq., Mayor of the town of Louisburg, died on Tuesday last.

T. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Pitt, was in this city yesterday.

Who are Liable to Pay Tax.

We are permitted to publish the following letter for the information of all concerned:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
RICHMOND, August 17, 1863.

Turner Bynum, Esq., Tax Collector, &c., Pittsboro', N. Carolina.

SIR: I am unable to decide the question presented in your letter of the 10th inst., without a fuller statement of the facts connected with the case mentioned. You say "a conscript making shoes for the Government," &c. "Any mechanic who shall sell only the products of the labor of himself and family, shall be exempt from tax." See Par. V. Sec. 5, tax act. If such a man employ hands, and sell the products of the concern at wholesale; then he is to be registered and taxed as a wholesale dealer. I think such a man, manufacturing and selling to the Government as many as fifty pairs of shoes per month, or any other large number, would be a wholesale dealer under the act. Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

OUR "SOLDIERS HOME" IN RICHMOND.

No officer of the State or Confederate service has done more or labored more faithfully for the welfare of the soldiers than Surgeon General Warren. The following is an extract of a letter from Richmond, to the *Biblical Recorder*, and was written by a clergyman who has taken great interest in our sick and wounded:

In the afternoon I visited the Winder Hospital and the N. C. Soldier's Home.

This latter institution is a creature of the State of North Carolina, and is intended for the accommodation of her sick and wounded soldiers when passing through or delayed in the city of Richmond.

The North Carolina Legislature at its last regular session made an appropriation of $300,000 to be expended in caring for the sick and wounded from this State. The funds were placed in the hands of the Governor, and I believe are disbursed by the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Edward Warren, who wisely determined to use a part of them in establishing this house. The building is situated on Maine Street between 7th and 8th, near Spotswood Hotel, and two doors above the N. C. Depot. It is under the supervision of Dr. Otis F. Manson of Granville county, the general medical agent for the State, who also has charge of the Moore hospital and it is under the immediate charge of Dr. S. W. Murphy of Lincolnton. It contains 31 beds, but can accommodate about 50 soldiers. The table is good and the soldier is better fed here for nothing than he is at the hotels for $6 and $8 a day. Governor Vance sends on beef for the table twice a week, and the Surgeon General keeps them supplied with bacon, beans apples, &c., from North Carolina.

The following are the rules for the government of the institution,

1. All privates and non-commissioned officers for the State of North Carolina, passing through Richmond and not registered in a Confederate Hospital, will when properly identified be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" free of charge.

2. All wives, mothers and sisters of North Carolina Soldiers, who may visit Richmond for the exclusive purpose of ministering to the wants of the living or carrying off the bodies of the dead, will when properly identified be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" free of charge.

3. All commissioned officers from the State of North Carolina passing through the city of Richmond and not registered in a Confederate hospital, will when properly identified, be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Home" by paying the sum of $2 per day.

4. All fathers, brothers, and near relatives of sick, wounded and dead soldiers from North Carolina, will, when properly identified, be permitted to sleep and eat at the "Soldier's Home" by paying the sum of $2 per day.

5. In all cases the sick and wounded shall be preferred as regards both food and lodging to those who are well; soldiers and non-commissioned officers to all citizens and commissioned officers, and such persons as are not in the army.

All who may be accommodated at the "Soldier's Home" will bear in mind that this Institution has been organized by the State of North Carolina, with the hope of contributing as far as possible to the comfort of her gallant soldiers in the field.

By order of Gov. Vance.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of North Carolina.

This Institution is indeed an honor to the State, which gave it birth, especially as I have been told it was the first of the kind opened in Richmond by any State. I have heard that Georgia and Alabama have since established like homes for their sick and wounded.

PRETTY STANZAS.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall
Drop by drop the springs run dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die:
But roses bloom again,
And spring will blush anew,
In the pleasant April rain,
And the summer sun and dew.

So in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fall,
And the roses in their bloom,
Droop like maidens wan and pale;
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes,
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time,
Budding for its blossoming,
In the spirit's glorious clime.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Aug. 5, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard $1; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 52a$1 50 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING OF THE 61ST N. C. T. AT CHARLESTON, UP TO AUGUST 28TH, THE 50TH DAY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Co A—Wounded—Sergts W L Faison, in knee, J M Robinson, mortally, James McCalop, privates P T Dowd, mortally, C C Newton, arm.

Co B—Killed—Corporal E S Mount. Wounded—Corpl S G Owens, private A Beasley.

Co C—Wounded—Privates J Littleton, W Arthur.—Missing—A J Johnson.

Co D—Killed—W M Early. Wounded—B F Wicker, arm amputated: J R Hill, Corpl Rollins, Mangum Perry, R Noah.

Captured by the enemy—Lieut R C Cotton, Corpls M G Elmore, J H Straugh, T F Andrews, E Ausley, W L Burk, E Crawford. T C Campbell, M B Clark, D Cummons, E C Dowdy, G L Harmen, J B Lloyd, A McDaniel, M Mask, Mitchell, W H Mines, S P Morgan, H M Perry, S J Perry, J Pilkenton, D Poe, W Self, M G Thomas, M Webster, J B Williams, T J Wright.

Co E—Killed—W H Littleton. Wounded—J Stokes, B Welch, R Grimsley.

Captured by the enemy—Lieut Jes Kinsey, who was commanding the Company; Sergts Y H Dale, J Hines, H H Frizzle, Corpls S G Moore, A Grimsley, privates L Byrd, B Blizzard, W H Britt, J Barnett, J J Frizzle, S Hines, J Hinson, P Hill, W Howard, S A Herring, A Moye, J Murphy, J Pearce, J R Rosebury, L Skinner, H Skinner, B Welch.

Co F—Wounded—Capt A J Moore, in arm, Corpl A J Davis, J W Owens. Killed—Corpl B A Davis.

Co G—Wounded—Lieut Keith, commanding Company, slightly; privates Ely Ray, J B Boney, —— Clareny.—Killed—Sergt J R French.

Captured—Corpl T C Orr, T S Armstrong, J Bonsold, Abram Blanchard, M L Crawford, J Clareny, W B Ennis, A Herring, J G Mahn, P Moore, M Powell, H D Rivenbark, T E Rivenbark, J Smith, H Skipper, S B Stokes, H Treadwell, W Wilson, —— Trainer.

Co I—Killed—E H Roberts. Wounded—J Anders, Sergt G Higgins, R Woodruff, B Crowse, W Mains, D Richardson, C Higgins.

Co K—Killed—E N Loftin.

It is feared that several of the captured of Co. D and other companies are wounded. They were all taken in the rifle pits in front of Battery Wagner.

W. R. JONES, Captain 61st N C.

SINKING OF THE VANDERBILT—FURTHER PARTICULARS—We learn from the Tallahassee "Floridian," of the 22d August, that the despatch announcing that the Federal steamer Vanderbilt had been sunk by the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Semmes, has been confirmed by a passenger, who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana. It seems that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, and upon nearing, hailed her, with a demand to surrender, which was answered by a broadside from the Georgia which disabled her and finally sunk the Federal steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500 men, were all drowned except 30. The "Floridian" says one thing only was wanting to make the victory a complete success. The notorious Com. Wilkes was not on board of the Vanderbilt when she sunk, he having been removed from command some time previous, and consequently was not drowned. The Vanderbilt was the fastest and most dangerous vessel of her description in the Federal Navy.—*Enquirer.*

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 2-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WAR fare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

(SEAL.)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of
COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. D.,)
Raleigh, Aug. 31st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.

SO MUCH OF GENERAL ORDER NO. 1, (ISsued Aug. 18th, 1863,) as exempts "the Commanding Officer of each Company of the Militia and Adjutant of the Regiment" from Home Defence duty is hereby revoked.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
JAMES H. FOOTE,
Sept 1-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg.

HENRY LONG.
Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL FOR CASH, TWO HUNDRED acres of LAND, mostly wood, their being only 20 acres cleared, on which there is a comfortable framed Dwelling, Kitchen and other necessary buildings. Said lands are situated in the County of Wake, 12 miles west of Raleigh and 4 miles from Holly Spring, and can be bought for $15 per acre, if early application be made to

CALVIN D. EDWARDS,
Sept. 2-1w* Morrisville, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the
Aug. 27-2w PROGRESS OF. ICE.

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.

Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY creek land, dwelling Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GARRTT,
Aug. 17-1m Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware.

R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-3t* Surviving Partner.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 26-3t* BOX 266, P. O., Raleigh.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	42 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger-bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-tf58* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....25
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news** from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

A gentleman of this city who visited the army of Virginia last week informs us that he found the men in fine spirits, cheerful and confident, and from all he could see and learn forage for man and beast seemed to be abundant. The army is stronger too, our informant believes, than ever before, and every officer and soldier is confident of their ability to whip Meade if he dare advance.

We rejoice in our heart of hearts to hear these things. We want an end put to this war and the enemy know it, for all we have asked from the commencement of the struggle is to be let alone. We know too that the people of the North are as tired of the war as we are, and that they would stop it if in their power, but the miserable fanatics that have possessed themselves of the Washington Government will not let them. We want them to understand, however, that our desire for peace is not based on fear. We have in Virginia the best army the world ever saw. The people have confidence in General Lee and his war-worn veterans, and they have confidence in themselves. Under the timely and patriotic appeal of President Davis, thousands of the heroes of former fields, who had temporarily gone astray, have returned, and the army of Northern Virginia is stronger to-day than when it entered Maryland and Pennsylvania, and should the enemy dare advance upon Richmond he will be whipped back and defeated, if not crushed and destroyed. The country need have no fears for the army of Northern Virginia, nor for the safety of the Confederate Capitol, as long as Gen. Lee and the brave men he commands defend it.

We have had disaster upon disaster in the South, and we expect hourly to hear of the fall of Chattanooga and Knoxville, and yet we do not despair. We know all is well in Virginia, and we trust a more efficient policy is about to be inaugurated in the South. Heretofore our troops in the South have been scattered and badly handled, but we trust that the War Department will profit by the sad lessons of the past and change its policy in that section. Let us organize one grand, invincible army in the Southwest if it requires the abandonment of every coast town now held by us and takes every man in service with the exception of those composing Gen. Lee's army.

The enemy are pressing down upon East Tennessee and North Georgia in two heavy columns, and while we do not wish to discourage our people or question the wisdom of the War Department, it is but too well known that Gen. Bragg has not sufficient force to hold his ground. And why? Simply because our forces in the South and West have been scattered for the defense of a dozen coast and river towns, and located at points so distant from each other that it is impossible to concentrate them in case of emergency. What we want in the West is an invincible army, under Gen. Johnston, Beauregard, or some one else—one that can be relied upon to fight the enemy and whip him, and such an one can be had if the material at our command be properly used.

Taking of small towns or even cities, by the enemy, can never subjugate this people. As long as the South can keep up its armies we are in no danger of subjugation, and with Gen. Lee's army in Virginia and one like it in the Southwest we can whip the enemy whenever he advances. To stop disaster and retrieve what we have lost in the South and Southwest we must concentrate our forces and adopt the *advancing* and abandon the *retreating* policy.

The great want of the service and of the country is men, and all State authorities, militia officers and citizens should exert themselves to place every man in the field who belongs there. Gen. Lee's army is strong enough and for it we have no fears, and yet there are many men absent from it who should at once return to duty; and at other points we are weak and must have men to fill the ranks. We hope that every militia officer in the State will exert himself with increased energy, that the whole people, of all ages and sexes will use their influence and that the day may not be distant when not a deserter's foot may tread our soil. We know that Gov. Vance will do his whole duty and believe that the masses of the people will do theirs.

"It will bee seen that our troops, who have borne the heat and burden of the struggle for independence, have no sympathy with the movement in portions of the State, instigated by the *Standard* and *Progress*, at Raleigh, believing that its tendency will protract the war, increase their hardships, and diminish the chances for "an honorable peace."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The *Watchman* does us gross injustice. It has picked up the prejudices of a few gold-laced blackguards against us and assails us without the slightest provocation. We have written more, talked more and worked more to put men in the field than the editor of the *Watchman* ever has, and we know we have made more sacrifices for the cause. Before the town in which we lived was taken we turned a sick family furniture and comforts, to the Quartermaster, to be used as a hospital for our sick and wounded, and it was so used when the place fell. For this we have never received or asked a cent of the government and we never shall. When Newbern fell we turned our back upon everything we had in the world in the shape of property—the accumulations of years of toil—and with a sick, dependant and helpless family, followed, as did most of the citizens of the noble old town, the fortunes of the government to which the State had pledged itself; and if, since that day, we have written, published or spoken a word that looks to submission, reconstruction or an abandonment of the cause we are not aware of it, and we defy the *Watchman* to point to a single act of ours that has tended to get up movements injurious to the cause of the South. Until the Editor can do this, he stands convicted of slandering one who has never injured him.

But the Editor will excuse us for telling him that he has abandoned his friends and joined a faction that have done and are doing more to keep up dissensions in this State than everybody else; and we are sorry to see one that has hitherto been so mild and amiable as our friend of the *Watchman*, co-operating with them. We are no more responsible for the peace meetings held in North Carolina than we are for the war meetings held at Salisbury and Charlotte on Saturday last. We have expressed our dissent at some of the proceedings of the former and we are sure that we cannot entirely approve the temper of the latter, but we deny that any of them were treasonable.

Being in Salisbury last Saturday, the Editor of the *Watchman* said to us, in the presence of another gentleman, that he wanted to *restrain* the people. It was not so much what the *Standard* or *Progress* had said, but they—speaking of the meeting held that day—wanted to *restrain* the people. The *Watchman* is afraid of the people and hence wants them silenced. We believe the people to be loyal, patriotic and honest, and if they want to hold war or peace meetings we say, in the name of God, as they have the constitutional right, let them do it. The people are sovereign; they make governments, laws and appoint rulers, and they have a right to change, modify and remove them at pleasure. We are opposed to everything like tyranny, and hence we shall cry out against all who urge the suppression of the freedom of the press and of speech, under whatever pretence it may be made. We are no more responsible for the public meetings being held than the Editor of the *Watchman* is and until he can show from our acts or utterances that we are, he is guilty of doing us gross injustice. We are in favor of the people expressing their sentiments, on war, peace and everything else, in the army and at home, whenever and wherever they please, while the *Watchman* and those *patriots* with whom it acted on Saturday last, want to *restrain*, gag and control them. That is the difference between us.

From Below—All Quiet.

A gentleman called on us yesterday who had just arrived from below Newbern, where he had been some time. He is a citizen of Craven and perfectly reliable, and he assured us that, from all the information he could gather, the force at Newbern was quite small, certainly not more than 5000 men, all told. He heard nothing of an advance or an intended advance, either in the enemy's lines or after he came into ours. The Yankees at Newbern continue to depredate on the surrounding country, stealing all the negroes, horses, stock, &c., that they can lay hands on. If there is any expedition fitting out at Newbern for an advance in force they certainly keep it very quiet, as nothing seems to be known concerning it at Kinston or the picket lines below.

The Voice of the Army.

Despite the libellous attack of a few cowards in Latham's battery and others, upon us, we continue to receive from every quarter flattering evidences of the high appreciation in which our *Progress* is held and the unanimity with which our sentiments are received. A friend and regular correspondent, a member of the 41st regiment, whose letter appears in this issue, writing from the Blackwater, says:

"Enclosed please find $1.50 for which send me the *Progress* for one month. As soon as the regiment is thrown together again I shall exert myself to procure subscribers to the *Progress* in every company, as I consider it the only paper in North Carolina that advocates the true conservative principles."

Let our slanderers remember that this is from a member of Company I, 41st Regiment N. C. Troops—a gentleman of fine intelligence and a good soldier.

From Tennessee.

We have no news from Knoxville or Chattanooga at this writing. We received no Atlanta papers yesterday, and the telegraph is silent. It is generally conceded that Burnside and Rosecrans are advancing, and we may add that our own impression is that our forces, too weak to make a successful resistance until reinforced, will fall back. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday has the following:

The only reliable information received from Tennessee yesterday was a dispatch stating that the enemy was concentrating at some point in the neighborhood of Knoxville, and that the grand battle could not be much longer deferred. Ample preparations have been made on our side to meet any emergency, and we only await the beginning of the conflict to look for success to our arms.

The Columbia *Carolinian* of the same day says:

Passengers state that there is no doubt but that Knoxville, Tennessee, is occupied by the Federals. We have no particulars. It is presumed that Parson Brownlow will at once resuscitate the *Whig*.

Probably a day or two will give us the fate of Knoxville, Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

To Advertisers.—Again would we remind those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of our large circulation, that they should send their advertisements to us direct. We yesterday accidently discovered an advertisement in the Iredell *Express* for us to copy, bearing date August 10th. It was only by accident that we saw it at all. We advise all who wish their advertisements to appear in the *Progress* to send them to this office, and not depend on our getting them through other papers.

We hazard nothing in saying that we have the largest daily circulation in the State, and business men would do well to bear this in mind. And be sure to send the advertisements directly to us and not de-

The Tithing Law.

We regret that ever Congress passed the Tithing Law, for we honestly believe, as do a vast majority, that the government could have purchased its supplies from the people much easier than they can be collected under this law, and we are further of opinion that the expense that will attend the employment of the army of officers necessary to collect and transport the "tenth part" will almost or quite equal the amount to be gathered. But the law has been passed by the Representatives of our own choosing, and it is the duty of every good citizen to submit to it cheerfully, and we do most sincerely trust that there will be no obstacle thrown in the way of its execution in North Carolina. Ours is a law-loving and a law-abiding people, and whether they like this tithing law or not it is their duty to submit to it until it can be repealed, as we have no doubt it will be at a very early day.

The worst feature in the whole thing, to us, is the creation of so many officers among civilians. Too many able-bodied men are kept out of the field already by Confederate appointments, and as it seems impossible to induce the government to yield these places to disabled soldiers, we should like to see many of those that do exist abolished, rather than to see more created.

Nothwithstanding all these things, however, we appeal to our citizens to submit to this law because it is the law. Right or wrong, it is the law of the land, and as such is binding upon every citizen.

From the Chowan.

We were honored yesterday by a visit from Col. J. W. Hinton, who commands a battalion on the Chowan. Col. Hinton is a gallant officer and is doing good service in that region. He informed us that he had received authority from the Secretary of War to organize all the conscripts in the Chowan country, on both sides of the river, for the defense of that section, and that he had raised a number of compañies and thought he would be able to get enough to make two regiments. We trust that he may and that he may retain the command of them. He informed us that a negro regiment composed of "contrabands" arrived at Plymouth a few days ago. The other force there consists of about two white companies. Col. H. hopes soon to get a chance at the negroes, and if he does we hope his boys will slaughter the whole concern.

Col. Hinton ordered the *Progress* to be sent to his camp, nothwithstanding the charges that some very few upstarts and blackguards in gold lace have made against it. A few ignorant, unprincipled partizans cannot affect the circulation of this paper, nor can they worry us. We have nothing for them but contempt.

An Error.—In the notice of the theft at the Yarborough House, in our issue of yesterday, there occured an error which we take pleasure in correcting. The money was found in the boot of Lt. Spears, and not on Capt. McDaniel, as we stated. It was Capt. McDaniel that cursed the State for "an Abolition hole," but he afterwards qualified it to some extent, saying he only intended to refer to a portion of the press of the city, &c. We suppose the Captain had been in communication with some of those unnatual sons who so much delight in traducing the people of their own State. Spears and McDaniel are now in jail and the matter will undergo legal investigation at the proper time.

Personal.—We learn that Hon. W. A. Graham was in this city on yesterday. Hon. Bedford Brown was here early in the week.

For the Progress.

Camp Near Kinston, N. C.,
Aug. 31, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—My attention was called to a communication in your paper of the 25th of the present month, over the signature of W. He speaks and represents some facts that exist in the county of Yadkin, which must pain every true and patriotic heart of that county and of our good old State. In the commencement of this great struggle for our independence, the little county of Yadkin acted as promptly as any of her sisters in sending out her sons to repel from the soil of the South the invading hordes of Northern vandals. Her men in the field have sustained as high a character for bravery and courage as any that have been led to the deadly conflict. The annals of Newbern, Hanover, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Harper's Ferry Manassas, Middleburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, all tell the bloody tale of Yadkin's heroic sons.—They have crimsoned the soil of nearly every battle-field. The many weeping eyes and sighing hearts of mothers, sisters and widowed wives, tell the loss that Yadkin has suffered during this cruel war of blood and carnage. Yet her true and brave sons in the field are unwilling to retire from the conflict, and submit to Yankee rule, which would be worse than death. No, none that have ever met the thieving, plundering and marauding Yankee army, are willing to be subjugated and be made the servants of Yankee tyrants. All that these weather-beaten heroes of Yadkin ask is to send out promptly and punctually all the men that are due and justly entitled to be sent from the county to help in this great struggle. Send back to the ranks all those that have acted so cowardly as to desert the colors of their country in the time of her great need. But we are told that the officers of this county do not act promptly in sending back to the country's service those who are skulking their duty that they owe to themselves, their country, wives, children, mothers and sisters. The officers, deserters and skulkers are frequently together at the same public places, and the men remain at home. Is it possible that the militia of Yadkin is acting with such bad faith towards the government that have commissioned and sworn them to see that its laws are carried out? Is it possible that these stout, robust, able-bodied young militia officers are allowed to remain at home, free from the dangers and chances of the battle-field, shielding their bodies from the unhealthiness of Yankee bullets, shells, grape and canister? Now, we would ask, most candidly and earnestly, if it is right for the militia officers of Yadkin or any county to be allowed to act thus, while most other counties and militia officers are punctual in the performance of their duties in the enforcement of the conscript law? We would most respectfully ask the authorities of North Carolina if it is right for these young, stout militia officers to hold their commissions and keep out of the ranks, doing nothing to free the State that gave them birth, from a desolating and cruel enemy? Shall they be allowed to stay at home, not discharging the duties that they have promised and sworn to do? And some of them have taken the advantage of their office and have become speculators and extortioners in the necessities of the country and soldier's families. Such should be put in the ranks immediately, without delay. If the officers ties, the people will do theirs, but such neglect as has been the case of those of Yadkin, has encouraged bad men and given aid and comfort to the enemy. Let all that are levied on or are liable to conscription come out like men, like patriots, and help strike the great, decisive and final blow to the enemy. We can, we must come off victorious in this struggle.—We must have our independence, and be separated finally and forever from the Northern Government.—We cannot, we must not recognize any other conditions of settlement or peace. We would say to the conscripts, to the deserters and Stephen Hobson's forge hands, who have been making money, for him to come out, stop this skulking duty that you owe to yourselves, your country, wives and children. Come out like true patriots and fight the foe of your own native State.

We would say again to the officers, if they permit those miserable, cowardly, traitorious deserters to stay at home and prowl around the country, or those who harbor them or encourage their depredations on the property or lives of those that are faithful in the discharge of the duties that their oaths or commissions enjoin, if they do not seize them and return them to their commands or places of punishment as the law directs, these militia officers should be disrobed of their commissioned authority and sent to the army without delay. These troubles can be easily settled by conscripting every militia officer or citizen that does not act faithful to the trust reposed in the officer or citizen. All these large threats and outrages on the property of those that are doing their duty will soon be stopped.

We were pained to learn that the property of Dr. D. W. Kinyon was destroyed on the 20th of the present month by some of those miserable, worthless, traitorious, fiendish, damnable characters that are skulking about in the woods. The Doctor has been a commissioned officer, Captain of one of the districts of Davie, and has not favored skulkers or deserters any, and from this he lost his barn, his entire wheat crop, oats and many other things from the simple fact of his discharging his sworn duty. Now let Gov. Vance conscript every militia officer or citizen, irrespective of age or condition, and this meanness will be broken up throughout the whole State, and that immediately. It is not right to wink at this state of things any longer, and if the State is going to protect her officers in the discharge of their duties it certainly is time that there was a move in that direction. The difficulty is not so great, we had such in our struggle for independence of seventy-six, and we would, most respectfully, call the attention of these disloyal subjects and tories to the treatment of these characters of those days. History, rightfully studied, teaches many important lessons, and, as such, it would be wise to treasure up the lessons of the past for the improvement of the present. J. H. K.

Interesting Correspondence.

We are indebted to Gov. Vance for a copy of the following interesting correspondence:

Richmond, Va., Aug. 19th, 1863.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina:

Sir:—In the action of the 1st of July, near Gettysburg, the Sharpshooters of Brig. Gen. Ramseur's brigade, under command of Lieut. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Volunteers, dispersed the 150th Pennsylvania Regiment. That gallant officer, with his own hands, wrested the standard from the color bearer of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and soon afterwards fell, mortally wounded.

Gen. Ramseur, in communicating the above particulars, informed me that it was Harney's last request that the flag should be presented in his name to the President.

The wish of the dying hero has been complied with. The flag is in my possession and will be treasured by me as an honorable memento of the valor and patriotic devotion which the soldiers of North Carolina have displayed on many hard-fought fields.

I have thought it due to the lamented officer, with whose family I have not the advantage of being acquainted, to communicate these circumstances to you, as Chief Magistrate of his State, and to express through you to his State, his comrades and his family, the sincere sympathy I feel with them for the loss of one so worthy of their admiration and esteem.

Such deeds illustrate a people's history, justify a people's pride and sustain a country's cause.

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,
Jefferson Davis.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 28th, 1863.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States:

Sir:—Your letter of the 19th inst. has been received, informing me of the gallant conduct and heroic death of Lt. F. M. Harney, 14th N. C. Troops, on the field of Gettysburg, and asking me to make known to his family your sympathy with them for the loss of one so brave and worthy of their esteem.

I do not know that he has any relatives whatever in North Carolina. He was born in Kentucky and saw some service as a soldier under Gen. Wm. Walker during his campaign in Central America. At the commencement of hostilities, he was residing in the town of Ashville, N. C., pursuing his occupation of carpenter, and joining the company which I had the honor to raise, he was made orderly sergeant, and by good conduct and hard fighting won his way to first lieutenant.

Though without kindred in this, his adopted State, I assure you she will be proud to see him placed on the long list of her heroic dead, and all will welcome his memory among their bravest sons, and mourn him as a noble brother slain for her defence.

I am sir, very respectfully yours,
Z. B. Vance.

From the Blackwater.

Headquarters, Co. I, 41st, N. C. T.,
Broadwater, Va., Aug. 29, 1863.

Dear Progress:—The profound inactivity in this department, has been the cause of my delay in writing. With the exception of an occasional scouting party of the enemy, which causes some little excitement, everything is *boringly* quiet. It is reported by refugees from Norfolk, that the Yellow Fever is playing *sad havoc* with the troops in that place. We had a rumor a few days since, to the effect, that the Yankees had occupied Suffolk, but our scouts report that the rumor is untrue. The moving of the troops from Norfolk in this direction to avoid the epidemic there, was probably the foundation for this report.

A meeting was held by the members of this company, yesterday, expressing their appreciation of the energetic and patriotic exertion made by our beloved Governor in the cause of independence, and disapproving and heaping indignation upon those meetings that are disgracing the fair name of our old North State—she "whose name stands foremost in liberty's story." How harsh does the spirit of some those resolutions grate upon the hearts of the true sons of North Carolina who are fighting with such zeal and courage for the honor of their mother State, "the land they love so much," and wearing out their lives in the cause of liberty. We are ready to "guard with jealous care the true interest of North Carolina." We felt indignant at the appointment made by the Government, of one Bradford chief Tithingman for North Carolina, though we know not what object the President had in view, but ere we had time to let our indignation rise, the cause was removed. What more could we ask? Meetings were held in several counties expressing their indignation at the appointment, and in this we coincide with them. But other meetings have gone further and have passed resolutions refusing to pay the tithes, a tax which will entail the issue of Confederate currency, which [illegible]

yet done more. Resolutions have been passed which are calculated to injure the cause of the Confederacy in North Carolina, and others have still been passed which are calculated to encourage the enemy in persevering in a war, in which the sons of North Carolina are equally engaged with the other troops of the Confederacy. These resolutions are meted out to us as the voices of our fathers at home. May we not hope otherwise.

We are engaged in a war for independence. We were placed in the field as soldiers to defend a stand that North Carolina took on the 22d day of May 1861. We feel the prestige of our revolutionary forefaters resting upon our hearts. We have some energy, we have some patriotism, we regard our honor, and we love the "fair sunny South." Never will we lay down our arms until a complete independence is ours, or until the last ray of hope like the fading sun-beam is sure to disappear behind the western hills. Let the despondent cease to croak and the traitor cease to spit his venom—the army of North Carolina will fight for liberty, until fighting will cease to be a virtue.

Yours, &c.,
W. D. H.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Baltimore papers of the 29th ult., have been received. They furnish the annexed summary of news:

MOSBY AFTER THE SUTLERS.

The *Gazette* gives the following account of Maj. Mosby's latest descent upon the sutlers:

On Sunday night last, Mosby and about two hundred of his command bivouacked near Langley's, above the Chain Bridge. On Monday, they seized all the horses they could find, and appear to have succeeded in carrying them off without loss. On Tuesday, having formed a junction with White's cavalry, and numbering in the aggregate—so, at least, we have it reported—some seven or eight hundred men, Mosby attacked at night a train of forty-four sutlers' wagons, between Centreville and Bull Run, and without meeting with much resistance, although the train was guarded by Federal soldiers, captured the whole of the wagons and their contents, nearly all the cavalry escort, together with a large number of Government horses and other property belonging to the Government and private individuals, to a very heavy amount. Mosby was subsequently pursued, brought to bay, and wounded, but the probabilities are that he got off safely with his booty.

FROM MISSOURI.

Quantrell's raid upon Lawrence, Kansas, seems to have provoked a war of extermination against the people of Northern Missouri. The *Gazette*, in its summary of the telegraphic reports, says:

An order has been issued from headquarters, at Kansas City, which, if carried out, will depopulate nearly the whole of the three counties in Missouri lying closest to the Kansas line. The order directs all persons living within the limits specified, with certain exceptions, to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days, unless, in the meantime, they prove their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer."

On this proof being given, they will not even then be permitted to remain at their old homes, but may remove to any military station within that military district, "or to any part of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State." Those who do not so prove their loyalty are to depart further into the interior of Missouri or elsewhere. All the grain and hay of the loyal person remaining in the field or under shelter, must, after the lapse of fifteen days from the date of this order, be taken to the nearest military station and turned over to the commanding officer. All other grain and hay too remote from a military station to be brought in within the specified time will be destroyed.

FROM CHARLESTON.

An official dispatch from General Gillmore, dated 24th inst., announces the practical demolition of Fort Wagner after a bombardment continued for seven successive days. Gen. G. also states that he had succeeded at great labor and under a heavy fire from James' Island, in establishing batteries within effective range of the heart of the city, and has opened with them, after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of an intention to do so.

From other sources we learn that the shells thrown into Charleston, were charged with Greek fire, "a peculiar compound of bitumen, raptha and pitch of a most offensive odor, and possessing the property of burning either on the surface or under the water."

One other fact we learn from the Morris Island correspondence: The only gun of sufficient range to throw a shell into the city of Charleston was the three hundred pounder Parrott rifle; but this enormous piece of ordnance, after a few discharges, "accidentally burst, breaking off about a foot from the muzzle." This mishap has not only destroyed the accuracy of its fire, but has reduced its range by a mile and a half; so that until another gun of equal calibre can be mounted no more shells can be thrown into Charleston."

RECONNOISSANCE TO THE CHICKAHOMINY.

A telegram, dated Fortress Monroe, 26th, says:

Maj. J. S. Stevenson, Lieut. Chambers, and sixty men of Roberts' 3d Pennsylvania artillery, left here Sunday night on the armed steamboat C. P. Smith, and reached the Chickahominy river Monday A. M., and proceeded about ten miles up, landing scouting parties at different points along the shores, destroying a number of small boats.

When about nine miles up the Chichahominy they met and attacked thirty rebel cavalrymen, belonging to Robinson's regiment. The cavalry were repulsed—no one on our side injured. They then shelled and destroyed the building used as headquarters by Col. Robinson.

They captured two men, and after obtaining from them all desired information, let them go. The expedition returned to Fortress Monroe.

Desertions by substitutes are so prevalent in Meade's army that he has determined to award the extreme penalty of the law to all that are recaptured. Three were ordered to be shot Wednesday, 26th ult.

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN N. C. BONDS FOR SALE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Western North Carolina Railroad,
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, sealed proposals will be received at this office till the 15th of September next, for Twenty N. C. six per cent. Coupon Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, dated October, 1861, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature incorporating said Company, passed 1855.

Communications to be endorsed on the back, "Bids for N. C. Bonds."

Bids will be opened in the presence of the President of this Company and the President and Cashier of the Agency of the Bank of N. C. at this place.

Successful bidders will be notified and required to deposit the amount of their bids in the Bank of N. C. at Raleigh, Branch Bank of N. C. at Charlotte, or at this place, or with J. A. Lancaster & Co., Richmond, Va.

Sept 3-td R. F. SIMONTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, I will sell at public auction, in Louisburg, N. C., all my Hotel Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Spreads, &c., Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Crockery, Knives and Forks, Cooking Utensils, and various other articles of furniture; also, one Hack and Harness, one Horse, and a lot of Farming Tools.

I will also rent my Hotel and hire out several negroes for the balance of the year. M. B. JOINER,
Sept 3-td* Louisburg, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The men composing Company B, 1st Regiment of Militia for Home Defence, of which Colonel W. H. Harrison was formerly Captain, will assemble on Nash Square on Friday, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers.

By order of Col. Harrison:
Sept 3-2t D. W. BAIN, Adjutant.

$100 REWARD.

Runaway from the fortifications near Raleigh, about the middle of July, my negro boy Dan. He is pumpkin colored, hair curly, is about five feet six inches high, and 20 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get him.